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The United States mints are now turn ing out 1,500,000 silver dollars a month to be stored away in the vaults of the

The silver agitation hurts business because it impairs confidence among the class who promote and control business

bill which is now a law. It may be needed, but it will be found very difficult to

It is reported that ex-Senator Sanders, of Montana, one of the pioneers of Montana and one of its ablest Republicans is advocating sound money doctrine in that State.

The Massachusetts Republicans di well when they denounced the issue of State bank money, as advocated by th President and Secretary Carlisle and a large number of bankers.

The Journal was made to say yesterday that the temporary loan of the School Board is \$365,975, instead of \$140,-000. The \$365,975 represents the increase of the school debt since July 1, 1890.

Under a protective tariff the public debt was reduced an average of more than \$75,000,000 a year for twenty-eight years. Under the present tariff for effeit only it has been increased about \$80,000,000 a year.

British government pays the of Wales \$200,000 annually for simself, and \$280,000 more is paid to his wife and four children. Nevertheless, the Prince has indicated to Parliament that he is pressed for pocket money.

The time for discussing what is meant by the word "coin" in United States onds and other obligations is past, When the people put in \$600,000,000 for \$100,000,000 of bonds offered by the government they decided that coin meant

It may be that sound money Democrats are doing something in Indiana, but the indications are that, like the war ship Indiana, they have gone into dry-dock and must await the coincidence of full moon and off-shore winds

It is said that the President is opposed to the revival of the grade of lieutenant general for General Miles because he entered the army as a volunteer. Mr. Cleveland's military record shows that he was so opposed to volunteering that | blundering way. he hired a substitute.

The fact that newspapers are saying that ex-Senator Platt would be for any candidate for President who would give him a written pledge to make him Secretary of the Treasury goes to show that the really and truly good are yet misunderstood by the scorners.

The one remaining hope of Chicago that there may not be a greater Ne York in numbers than Chicago lies in the fact that if any one of the Mayors of the cities to be consolidated vetoes the consolidation bill the Legislature must reenact it, which the New York Tribune regards very doubtful.

Perhaps the man who has purchased the silver Democratic organ in Sullivan county outlined the attitude of a large number of Democrats in Indiana on the money question when he said that under the new management the paper would not take either side of the silver question until after the party conventions

The Raines liquor law in New York not only requires shades and curtains to be drawn up and the interior of saloons to be exposed during prohibited hours, but it prohibits free lunches of any description. Humanity will not suffer by the abolition of free lunches, but it is going pretty far on the line of restric-

The cost of maintaining the war ship Indiana in commission, excluding al other expenses than pay of officers and men and coal burned, is said to be something over \$1,000 a day. As she had to wait fourteen days before she could get

Following the example of free trad-Congressmen who put the book Henry George, "Free Trade or Protection," into four or five speeches, so that it can be mailed at the expense of the country, Senators Stewart and Teller have caused a memorial of a silverite, covering fourteen pages of the Record to be printed as a part of the proceedings of Congress, in order that it may be ranked and sent out broadcast.

breeder of all the vices and wretchedpector confesses that the sweat-shop cannot be broken up in Chicago for the reason that when the wretched people are driven out of one squalid den they find shelter in another. Those who have studied the matter have little faith in taxing the sweater, as is proposed by the Sulzer bill, now before the House. The latest remedy proposed is to make it a penal offense for any man to expose for sale the product of sweat-shops.

PRECEDENT FOR FRIENDLY IN TERVENTION. It is somewhat surprising that during the discussion of the Cuban resolutions | and the census of 1910 will be pretty sure in Congress no person in either house to locate it in another State. The center has called attention to the fact that of the area of the United States, exclud there are precedents for the friendly diplomatic intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs. The phrase minutes and approximate longitude 98 friendly diplomatic intervention is used | degrees 50 minutes. As the center of popin contradistinction from brusque and | ulation under the last census was in Deoffensive interference. In past years catur county, a few miles southwest of Spain has recognized the fact that the Greensburg, there is still a long gap begeographical position of Cuba and the tween the center of population and the large commercial interests of Amer- center of area. From 1790 to 1890 the cenicans there have given the United ter of population moved westward at an States a sort of special privilege in the average of fifty miles every ten years, way of friendly diplomatic intervention | though the movement was considerably in Cuban affairs, and in some instances | greater in some decades than in others. representations made by this govern- The least was from 1800 to 1810, when it ment have had much weight. While moved thirty-six miles, and the greatest Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was minister to | was from 1840 to 1850, when it moved Spain, from 1869 to 1873, the United eighty-one miles. From 1880 to 1890 it States intervened diplomatically at dif- moved forty-eight miles, nearly the avferent times to urge the emancipation | erage. For several decades past the cenof slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico; to ter has moved northward as well as urge reforms in the internal administra- westward, owing to the development of stronger statement on the silver ques-The Kentucky Legislature at its recent tion of Cuba; to urge a more humane the Northwest, and especially to the rap- tion, it had better adopt that of the Masn passed a compulsory education | conduct of the war, and to urge the | id growth of cities in that section of the | sachusetts convention, the key-note of granting of local self-government to country. During the last few years there the Cubans. Once this government has been a very considerable immigra even went so far as to offer its good | tion from the West and Northwest to the offices as a basis on which the independence of Cuba might be recognized, cations that movement is likely to inthe United States guaranteeing the pay- crease for several years to come. This ment of an indemnity. In one dispatch | may arrest the northward movement of to Minister Sickles, which can be found | the center of population and even draw on Page 580 of the "Red Book" of 1872, it south of the Ohio river, unless immi-Secretary Fish discussed the internal gration from the Western to the Southwith special reference to the emancipation of slaves and the establishment of certain administrative reforms, and directed the minister to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to keep her promises in this regard. He also directed to remonstrate against the cruel treatment of prisoners of war and to point out that a just, lenient and humane policy towards Cuba would modify the judgment of the world. He was also directed to remon-In 1892, when Cievelandism stood for strate against the conduct of the Cuban authorities in permitting the sugar planters to annul their contracts with Cuban coolles for a limited term service and forcing them to accept a condition of practical and indefinite slavery. Secretary Fish declared that it was impossible for the government of any civilized country to be indifferent to so atrocious a proceeding, and Minister Sickles was directed to bring the subject to the notice of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and not conceal the view which the United States government took of it. A sentence in this

> warrant partial exceptions to this rule.' The records of the period show that there is ample precedent for the friendly diplomatic interference of the United States in behalf of the Cubans, and at that time Spain did not take offense at it. Probably she would not now if Congress had not gone about the matter in such a

dispatch shows that while Secretary

Fish realized this procedure as unusual

he felt that the peculiar relation of the

United States to Cuba warranted it. He

said: "While we fully acknowledge our

obligations to the general rule which re-

quires a nation to abstain from interfer-

ence in the domestic concerns of other

nations, yet circumstances sometimes

THE FARMERS PETITIONING CON-GRESS.

the United States during the year 1895

was largely in excess of any previous

year, and it is fair to assume that the

duty on hay was \$4 per ton, while under

valorem, which amounts to about \$1.60

per ton. Official figures show that dur-

ing the first seventeen months of the

present law there was imported into the

United States 373,860 tons of hay, as

against 140,082 tons during the last sev

enteen months of the former tariff. An-

other comparison shows that during the

calendar year 1895 we imported 278,709

tons of hay, as against 86,784 tons dur-

ing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894

which was the last year of the McKin-

ley law. This enormous increase rep-

resents nearly two millions of dollars

paid to foreign farmers, chiefly Cana

dian, which should have been paid to

American farmers. This is an agricult

ural country, and there is no reason

why we should import a ton of hay.

Although the hay crop of the United

States was short last year, there was

a great deal of held-over hav in the

country. The price of hay for several

months past has been unusually high,

notwithstanding the large importations

but whatever the price, American farm-

But hay is not the only farm product

the importation of which has largely

increased under the reduced duties of

the present law. Persons who have been

used to thinking of the United States

as the granary of the world may be

surprised to learn that during 1895 we

imported 1.929,139 bushels of wheat,

3,333,308 bushels of other breadstuffs

and \$2,106,130 worth of provisions. At

the same time, owing to the repeal of

reciprocity, our exports of these articles

fell off largely. During the last year

of the McKinley law our imports of

hops were 828,022 pounds; during 1895

they were 2,578,897 pounds, and, so far

better or cheaper than if it had been

ers should have got the benefit of it.

Many members of Congress have re-

tive legislation.

into the dry dock at Port Royal, there was an unnecessary expense of nearly \$15,000 due to somebody's blundering.

The Chicago papers show that the mber of sweat-shops in that city increased rather than diminished the past | as the Journal is informed, beer was no

**企** 

redeeming feature. It is degrading to enough for Americans, yet during 1895 the wretched people who earn a half | we imported 1,698,012 pounds of cheese living on its wages, and it affects the more than we did during the last year wages and quality of all others em- of the McKinley law. And so on through ployed in the ready-made clothing trade | the entire list. The present tariff re or purchasing such clothing. It is the pealed or reduced the duties on nearly every article of farm products, and staness incident to insufficient food, crowd- | tistics show a great increase in importaed lodgings and squalor. The State in- tions, while under the reduced duties have a right to complain.

### THE CENTER OF POPULATION.

The Terre Haute Tribune thinks the center of population of the United States will remain in Indiana for many years, because the West, having passed the period of its most rapid growth, the center of population will not shift as rapidhereafter as it has heretofore. No doubt that is measurably true, yet the center must move considerably west ward and northward in coming years ing Alaska, is in northern Kansas, in ap proximate latitude 39 degrees and Southern States, and from present indibalanced by the influx of foreign immithe West and Northwest. But whether ward during the next few decades, the westward movement will undoubtedly continue, though perhaps not quite as 1900 will probably show it to be in Owen or Monroe county, and that of 1910 will carry it across the line into Illinois

better things than industria! depression and treasury deficits, Mr. Cleveland's 'Writings and Speeches' were published n an edition de luxe, which was issued simultaneously in New York and London, and was limited to 250 numbered copies. It was an attractive volume, and was sold for \$12.50. One would suppose that this limited number of high-priced volumes of the best thoughts of the greatest living Democrat, the party's candidate for President and subsequently the President, would have been clamorously called for as soon as the publication was announced. It is cause for surprise that Democratic patriots, knowing the peculiar vanity of Mr. Cleveland, have not purchased these subscription books and had their names put down against one of the numbers running from 1 to 250, to the end that copies of such subscription lists might have been sent to the President in sufficient numbers to cause hin to remember the names of the subscribers and thereafter have a kindly feeling for them when he was dispensing patronage. At any rate, a matter of \$12.50 would not have been an exorbitant investment when it may have been so potential. That these works were not appreclated, even by the President's admirers or those seeking to get into his good graces, is evident from the fact that Numbers 100 to 200 of this edition Cleveland's "Writings and Speeches" were sold at auction in New York city a cently received petitions numerously short time since at the ridiculously low igned by farmers, asking Congress to price of \$1.60 a copy. There have been increase the duty on hay. From the scme shrinkages of values since Mr. farmers' point of view they are un- Cleveland became President in 1893, but doubtedly right, as they probably are | none which will compare with the fall in from any other point of view. Statistics | the "Writings and Speeches" of Mr. show that the importation of hay into Cleveland. The victim of the habit of percentages will appall us by saying that the market value of the Cleveland opinions, which were so much applauded in increase was due to the reduction of 1892, has fallen 6871/2 per cent. From duty. Under the McKinley tariff the this incident it is fair to assume that values in the Cleveland policy have the present law it is 20 per cent. ad fallen in about the same ratio

County Treasurer Schmidt is doing all that lies within his power to cause those provements to pay under the Barrett law to be sure and make the payment before Monday, April 20. He is doing this because he is anxious to protect that class of taxpayers from being robbed by class of alleged attorneys. Judge Brown has rendered a decision so much in favor of these plunderers that the county treasurer cannot, without violation of law, receive such taxes after they become delinquent. As many persons who are assessed for such taxes may not see the warning which the treasurer has twice given in the papers, it would be well for those who do see such notices to call the attention of their neighbors to

The following is from an interview with Senator Sherman on Friday: "I favor the gold standard, now adopted by all the leading nations of Europe, and he use of a limited amount of silver naintained as now at par with gold. This olicy secures to laborers and all producers ney of the highest purchasing power for

heir labor and production."
"What would be the effect of the free oinage of silver?" he was asked. The free coinage of silver would re purchasing power of money one-half, demonetize gold. Labor and producions would not be advanced in price in proortion to the reduction in the value of money, and the only result would be that creditors would be cheated out of one-half f the debt due them."

The Ohio Senator is an old man and can afford to be frank and outspoken. Younger statesmen would do well to adopt his views and imitate his example.

Col. W. S. Reese, formerly Democratic Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., and now contesting the seat occupied by John T. Morgan in the United States Senate,

one of the natural results of the race for American farmers suffered a loss. republican form of government. Among cheapness. The sweat-shop has not a American cheese ought to be good the papers in support of his position is a petition signed by over thirty thousand white voters of the State, setting forth outrageous frauds by Democratic election officers and returning boards, and asking the Senate to investigate the validity of Morgan's election. Colonel Reese says that if such an arrangement could be legally made, the Populists and Republicans of Alabama would enter the revenues of the government fail to into a written agreement that if they meet its expenditures. The farmers | did not beat the Democrats fifty thousand in a fair election they would abandon the contest. These facts are not altogether new, but they show that probably the half has not been told concern-

ing Democratic frauds in Alabama. Early in 1864, when a number of active oliticians were opposed to the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, the Missouri Republicans instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for General Grant. When the convention met every other delegate was in a position to give his vote to Abraham Lincoln who was then the only candidate spoken of. Nevertheless, the Missouri delegates obeyed instructions and prevented the unanimous nomination of Abraham Lincoln on the first ballot. In political history that delegation will stand as the one which opposed a second term of the greatest President.

A Republican State convention was never more unanimous and in earnest for a candidate than was that of Massa chusetts for Speaker Reed, yet it declared that "Massachusetts Republicans have never undertaken to pledge or bind their delegates to a national convention, and do not intend to do so now." Trusting to the honor of its delegates, they were simply "urged to give active and earnest effort in support of Mr. Reed."

Unless the Republican convention in this State can frame a clearer and which is, "We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement." There should be no coquetting with free silver or fiat money.

W. N. D., Anderson: 1. There is not now and never has been a bond issued by the United States payable on demand in gold. 2. The coinage act of April 2, 1792, declared ern States should be more than counter- that "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, containgration, of which the great bulk goes to ing 371% grains of pure silver," shall be coined; also, "eagles, to be of the value of ten dollars or units," shall be coined. The phrase "unit of value" appears only in the act of Feb. 12, 1873, in connection with the gold dollar. Under the first coinage law, which made the ratio 15 to 1, silver was rapidly as in past years. The census of practically the unit of value, because silver was the only money in circulation, which was due to the fact that the builion in a gold dollar had a greater market value than the bullion in the silver dollar. In 1834 the weight of the gold pieces was reduced, making the ratio about 16 to 1. The bullion in a silver dollar then being worth more than the gold in a gold dollar, gold became practically the unit of value and has continued so since whenever the country has been upon

> H. W. T.: 1. The navy pension bonds bore per cent. interest, and the Harrison administration extended \$25,360,500 of the 41 per cent, bonds when they fell due at 2 per cent. 2. The lowest price of the last bonds sold was a fraction less than 111.

a specie basis.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Spite. Minnie-I wonder if knickerbockers wi be good form this year? Mamie-Yours wouldn't.

The Cornfed Philosopher. "I used to think the Sabbath was mad for man," said the cornfed philosopher, "bu if these Easter hat and gown advertise ments are any clew, the women have taken

Its Supremacy Threatened. "Aw-Noo Yawk is the theatrical center of this doosid country, I presume?" said the

visiting foreigner. "It used to be," said the citizen who was explaining things, "but I understand that they have a new law now that does away with free lunch.". There Is a Difference.

Mrs. Wickwire-Well, well. I see that Mrs. Lease's trunk contained a lot of hairpins and face powder, besides her lectures in manuscript. She doesn't seem to differ from the average non-advanced woman. Mr. Wickwire-Oh, yes, she does, if her

# CURRENT PERIODICALS.

The Philistine has absorbed the Fly Leaf, Boston magazinelet of iconoclastic tenncy-and likewise its editor, Walter Black-

The Lotos is a magazine devoted to lit rature, art and education, as shown by the nouncement on the cover. It is an evolu tion from the "Woman's Cycle," which name it formerly bore, and which it is said to have abandoned because the public would persist in taking it for a bi-cycle literary organ. A department is given to the woman's club movement.

Putnam's Sons are reprinting a series of essays and sketches of noted American authors originally issued over forty years ago. The first of the series was on Emerso and written by George William Curtis; the second on Bryant, by Caronne Kirkland; the third, written by George S. Hilliard, has Prescott for its theme. They are printed in dainty booklet form under the title, "Lit-Journeys to the Homes of American

Authors," and issued monthly. The Cyclopedic Review of Current History. issued in quarterly numbers by Garretson & Cox, of Buffalo, is an exceedingly com pact, accurate and useful compilation, covering, as it does, all the leading topics of the day, including politics, national and international, foreign affairs, science, literature and miscellaneous matters. It is a summary of newspaper information, and is invaluable as a work of reference. The fourth number

The final chapter of the "Personal Reco ections of Joan of Arc' is given in the March Harper. The author is now admitted to be Mark Twain, and the dramatic handling of his subject and the pathos with which he invests the closing scenes show a versatility of style of which he has not been suspected. Theodore Roosevelt con-tributes another excellent historic paper time treating of "Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory." Casper Whitney con-tinues his account of a trip on snowshoes through the far Northwest, and Poultney gelow offers chapter ten of his story German struggle for liberty. W. Smalley grows eloquent over Mr. Low-ell's Americanism. William Black's serial, Briseis," is a sleepy tale, with more than he usual number of "properties" of the gulation English novel in its make-up. tors thought it wise to restore the balance Matthews and Octave Thanet are readable Godey's Magazine for April is a bicycle in its various phases, the fashion department describes costumes, while the advertising pages are, of course, largely Among the subjects treated of by cont tors are "The Evolution of a Sport," Work of Wheelmen for Better Roads," "Cycle Show in Little," "Woman's Cycle, "Is Bicycling Harmful?" and "The Bicycl in Military Operations," the last by General

Nelson A. Miles. General Miles advocates the use of the wheel in the army, and says 'As an appliance for war pur ntelligent commander stances and conditions make it available, and it has been that it can be used in nearly every ntry and in most all seasons of the year. and some seasons of the year in which ild not be utilized to advantage, but this is also true of wagon transportation or any

ther method of maneuvering armies.' Pretty samples of Easter cards and booklets come from Prang & Co., (Boston), Among the illustrations is the usual variety of buds, butterflies, daffodills, roses and symbolic lilies, but violets and passion flowers seem to lead in the newer designs A number of the cards are of the art poster type of design and coloring. The publishers' Easter poster, by Louis Rhead, is a fine piece of color printing. Improvement is made each year in the reproduction of color drawings, though each season it seems that little is lacking of perfection.

The "Phase of Modern College Life" de scribed by Henry T. Fowler in Harper's Magazine is the religious movement indicated by the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association among students As indicating the extent of this religious life the writer says: "With all the interest in athletics there is probably no contest which brings together the representatives of more than thirty colleges; with all the growth of fraternities there is not one which has chapters in a hundred institutions, but the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association unites in its membership more than thirty thousand young men in five hundred of the American and Canadian schools, colleges and universities, and bind by fraternal ties to the members the associations on the other cont The brief history given of these college as sociations is very interesting. "Certainly, the author thinks, "this feature of college life, which is so new that its effects are just beginning to be felt beyond the college walls, gives infinite promise of help toward the solution of church, social and national problems."

### INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

Protection to American industries means protection to the United States treasury.

The danger of McKinley's boom is that it will show its full strength too early in the balloting.-Danville Republican. The Republican party is going to weed out tramps by giving all idle men an opportunity to work.—Evansville Journal. It is not the cheap coat the laboring man ing of his labor at a fair price to secure a

A management of national affairs that will give the American people a market for what they have to sell-labor and product-will settle the money question .- Fowler Repub

It is quite evident that Senator Chandler is not figuring on a position under the next administration, if the head of that admin stration is to be William McKinley, of Ohio

Some people seem to have an idea that because the Democrats are licked in advance this is a good year for Republicans to administer a few thumps to each other. It's a bad idea.—Goshen Times. It does not particularly matter by whom the reciprocity was originated. The fact of

principal importance is that a large majority of the American people are in favor of i restoration.—Huntington Herald. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle advocate the retiring of greenbacks. There ought to be some retiring done, but it is they and the rest of the Democratic politi-cians that ought to be retired.—Vevay Re-

The administration policy of this governinterests of the country. It is time that the people were awakening to the fact that there is some business in politics.—Greenfield Re-

Mr. Reed, as Speaker of the House, is doing valiant work for his party. He is endeavoring to establish a Republican record that will be the best platform that any nomince at St. Louis can stand upon.-Terre

The Americanism which will assert itself in November will be of the kind which puts its faith in the ability of the Republican party to manage governmental affairs to the satisfaction of the majority of the people.

-South Bend Tribune. The paramount duty of the Republican party is to make it possible for the laboring classes of this country to earn currency of any kind. When this shall have been done steps may then be taken looking to the betterment of the currency, if it needs it .- Wa-

Democrats will be greatly deluded if they think the cry of "a cheaper dinner pail" will have any effect this time. A large number of people in this country have learned that it is better to pay 2 cents more for the pail and then have something to put in it.—New Al-

It might be well for the men in charge of the various presidential booms throughout the country to weigh well the fact that to gain a President and then not have a Congress to back him up would be a serious, if not fatal, mistake for the Republicans,—Michlgan City News.

The Democratic party, at its national conas a "sham." And ever since the repeal of reciprocity the farmers, the millers, the laborers, both in the factory and in the fields, have been declaring the Democratic party to be the "sham."—Huntingburg Argus. With the Republican party restored to power the silver question will settle itself. 16 to 1, and the tariff will be so adjusted that the country's prosperity will be sured. The way to a sound business basis and a stable condition of finances is through the return of the Republican party to pow-

#### er.-Muncie Times. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. At the instance of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, \$10,000

was distributed among Jameson's troopers

on their way home in the steamer Harlech Castle. Sir Julian Goldsmidt, who left about \$1,000. 000 to his daughters, has done so on tile her share is to be reduced to half. The system of privately educating the rinces of the English royal family has been abandoned by the Queen. Prince Arthur of Connaught is at a school near Farnborough the Duke of Albany is at a school near Lyndhurst, where Princess Beatrice's son, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, is to be sent after

Dr. Pendleton, who is described as a pow erful preacher and an "old war-horse in fethodism," has just been assigned to the Baldwin circuit in Kansas, with a salary of \$250 a year. Dr. Pendleton has twelve children, several of whom play well on musical instruments and discourse sweet strains at the Doctor's religious meetings.

the Easter holidays.

Professor Roentgen is described as being on extremely good-natured and modest man. He was born near Dusseldorf in 1845, and has aught at the Universities of Wurzburg, Strasburg and Glessen. His discovery of the X rays has brought him so much fame that he is no longer able to answer all the letters addressed to him from all parts of the world. Theodore Thomas was highly honored durng the concert in New York on Saturday evening, as in addition to the applause that reeted his efforts a sumptuous silver drinking horn was given to him with the compliments of Paderewski, who sent it as a trib ute to "a great conductor, true man and faithful friend." The Emperor of Germany has not the 'faculty of friendship." He takes strong fancies towards people, but there is a good

has disrupted the Berlin court. There is a feeling in his household that those who are nds to-day he will turn into enemies The Mammoth cave is getting to be a The last time I went through the cave I ook both the long and short routes. At several places there was rather too many for me to feel entirely comfortable, aith I was not attacked by any of them. If the cave should be explored for honey some rich finds would undoubtedly be made. The bees are increasing constantly."

King Menelek has managed to gain th sympathy of Frenchmen by his courtesy to

the indemnity. It is remarkable, too, that ile the Italian gener idents out of their camp, Menelek has given a press tent close to his own, with other facilities to journalists.

have joined together to purchase for her a her some time in April. Its cost is about \$5,000 and it contains 233 diamonds, which are set in platinum, but the tiara itself is built on a base band of gold. About 500 of her friends subscribed to the fund. A female patient presented herself at a French hospital for a rebellious hiccough, which had resisted all treatment for four days. She was asked to show her tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so, for a minute or

Madame Nordica's New York admirers

Napoleon III had given orders that reporters should not be permitted to accompany the French troops as reporters. His reason was characteristic: "The effects of mitrailleuses' will be so terrible, and those nem, that our battles will impress pe mere massacres, and everybody will have a horror of them." A reporter of Le Figaro, Alfred d'Aunay, was so indignant at the Em-peror's order that he exclaimed, "Very well, we will not puff this war."

### POLITICAL PLEASANTRIES.

Several of the favorite sons justly complain that their States are behaving like pmothers to them.-Memphis Commercial

It will be remembered that Napoleon came to grief by invading territories that elonged to other favorite sons.—New York ecorder (Rep.) The McKinley movement still continues to move. Hoke Smith has just appointed William McKinley Cobb his private secre-tary.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

Politicians selecting their spring should bear in mind that they will have to talk through them until the campaign is closed.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.) Calvin S. Brice predicts that there will 580 gold standard delegates in the Chicago convention out of a possible 930. Mr. Brice will be recalled as the gentleman who last year predicted that he would be re-elected to the United States Senate,—Chicago Dis-patch (Ind.)

"I think I'll run for President." "You?"

"Certainly. Why not?" There's absolutely no possibility of

all the candidates, and I don't see why I haven't as much right to run as the rest of them. It seems to be a fad this year."-Chi-cago Post (Ind.)

PRINCE BISMARCK.

His Approaching Birthday and His Present Condition of Health.

Berlin Letter in Cincinnati Tribune. Germany's grand old man. Prince Bismarck, will be eighty-one years old on April 1, and the great empire which he did so nuch to establish will honor the day. Last year, when the man of blood and iron passed into the ranks of the octogenarians, the event was signalized by a national fes-

tival as great as that accorded kings and

There would be an immense celebration his year were it not for the feeble health of the ex-Chancellor. Men who have not change more acutely than those who are with him every day. Bismarck is not the man of five years ago, or three years ago, by any means, and he has never fully recovered from the shock of his wife's death. A few years ago he was full of the magdiffeent energy which characterized him in the first days of the empire. He walked with head erect, shoulders thrown back and chest extended, like a soldier going to battle. His mustache bristled, his eye was bright, and his utterance was emphatic and

rapid. He was a young man then, although To-day he is an old man. His mustache is longer and it droops, his shoulders droop and his whole being seems to be drooping. He walks and acts like a very old man. His physical strength is fading away rapidly, and Bismarck without great bodily energy is not Bismarck at all. Mentally he is as sound and strong as ever, but the breaking

up of his physical structure interferes with the activity of his mind. bitter against him as of old. They seem to realize that they have no longer anything to fear from alm. No man in the empire has so many loyal friends and so many dehile the friends stand as fast as ever, the enemies are less aggressive than before. Much of the venom has disappeared from their crusades against the ex-Chancellor,

He has lost all desire to combat his politilowed cixely all of the stirring events which have excited Europe during the last six months. He knows that a great crisis is at hand, but he says that he doubts if he will live to see the outcome of it. His one regret is that he is not twenty years younger, so that he could take part in the work which threatens the destruction of some kingdon's and the strengthening of

creasing in frequency. Each attack leaves m in an exhausted condition. Dr. Schwenninger is even more devoted than ever i is attentions to his famous patient, and Bismarck is under the physican's orders every hour in the day and night. The Prince smokes much less than formerly. We was one of the greatest lovers of tobacco in appetite for his big pipes and the black tobacco he has used for a ulet. As he has been in the open air much ne past year than formerly, his ost the rugged brown of outdoor life, and it is as pale as that of a divinity

His favorite walks in the garden seen but little of him, as the cold air always brings on one of the attacks of neuralgia. lismarck and the doctor are both working hard, so that he will be in good health on his eighty-first birthday. Great crowds of old friends have sent notice of their intention to pay him a congratulatory call, and the old statesman does not want to disap-point them by being forced to remain in the sickroom. For many years the people of Hamburg have held a torchlight procession on the anniversary of Bismarck's birth, and this year unusually elaborate preparations of the Franco-Prussian war have arranged to go to Friedrichsruhe and march through grounds in front of the house. marck can stand on the veranda of his chateau and review them, and perhaps make a short speech, they will be well satisfied. What Emperor William will do has not yet been made known, but he will at the least

Bismarck's family is small. His daughter Countess Rantzan; her husband, the Count; their two children, Dr. Schwenninger and his assistant, and Dr. Chrysander, private secretary to the Prince, comprise the family. Of course, there are a dozen or so of house Bismarck has watched with much inter est the course of political affairs in United States, particularly in regard Cuba and Venezuela. Some time ago, before the Cuban question had reached an acute stage, the ex-Chancallor, in speaking with

send a congratulatory message to the old

an American on the possib ing a possession of the American p ference to the Spain, adding: "The only out the Spanish are their deal of fickleness in his make-up. It is this inability on his part to maintain an aspect of permanency in his likes and dislikes that when he made this remark it is easy to so se what a storm it would have raised all Europe, now that nearly all of the monnies are disposed to side with disagreement with the Unite out the Cuban rebe In contrasting his long years of service the empire, and the few years of private

true happiness I have received during life they would hardly count up to han twenty-four hours. In politics I have had rest enough to feel the sense It was a cont care stepped in to point out how that suc-

as a farmer my artificial irrigation and to my wife and my chi a new toy. He likes to tell of the in of the stirring times when he was far ing a great nation, now one of the power of the earth, out of a family of pygmies Those of his enemies who have passed bemies who have passed be nd the dark river are always sp kindly by Bismarck, but when he talks hose who are among the living his face pristles with the fire and austerity of a

## AFTER MORTON-WHO!

generation ago.

How Will New York Swing After Its Favorite Son Loses?

Letter in Philadelphia Press. But while this delegation will stand for Morton as long as there is any chance for his nomination, it is now certain that the leaders are preparing for swift concentration upon a candidate who will be the most likely to overthrow the McKinley influence. Will it be Reed? Undoubtedly a majority of the New York delegation can be swung for Reed approvided it is made clear that he for Reed, provided it is made clear that by so doing there appears to be a good chance Allison. The Press has constantly repo that it is useless to look for any substantial New York support for Allison. His name does not evoke any enthusiasm in the party here, and while, of course, if nominated, he would be loyally supported, yet no such campaign could be carried on for him here as would surely follow McKinley's nomination, certainly that of Morton, and probably that of Reed

The indications are that Mr. Platt and hi friends have already learned that Al excepting in Iowa, is not a candidate who appeals to the masses of the Republican party. It seems as though the very qualities which have caused him to be respected and admired by those who have had long association with him in the Senate are the identical ones which caused him to be regarded by the masses of the party with no more than negative enthusiasm. Certainly, he is with out popular or political support in this State and while there might be an effort mad by the politicians to defeat McKinley with by the politicians to defeat Mckinley with him, if it were felt that the masses of the party here would indorse such action, yet is the truth to say that Senator Allison not regarded in New York with any gravor as a candidate.

If the campaign for Governor Morton at fail, then it seems as though there were le only Speaker Reed, unless, in their anxiety to defeat McKinley, the New York politician are willing to forget their grievances of the past, and to unite with those who are anxious to bring ex-President Harrison's name before

A very prominent Democrat, who is a mat willingness to support a Rep date upon a sound money pla had a long talk with some of the a day or two ago. He says that he is satisfied that Mr. Platt and his associates are almost convinced that the Republican nomfailing, they are looking for the Western man who can best represent the sound money and protection doctrine, and at the same time successfully rally the him, unless they see in the ex-Presider the one Republican of the West who has the personal and political availability which desired. Furthermore, this man says that he is convinced that Mr. Platt would prefer the nomination of General Harrison to that of McKinley, and that Warner Miller wo and every one knows that Mr. Depew believed that Harrison was the best cal date for the party, and was very de

There have been some little things have indicated that Mr. Depew and Mississippi valley he would probe quite as formidable a candidate as the far eastern part of the United States favor his candidacy in favor of a Western

Reed Was Surprised. Washington Special. Indifferent to the wishes of Speaker Reed Chairman Hitt, of the House conference tht be taken up and di Speaker got a severe jolt when he us took to put the sundry civil bill or passage. He was, in fact, knocked of the range. The House for the first this session took the bits in its teeth made over the first than the session took the bits in its teeth. ouse go into con urn proposition went through so easi hat it fairly took the breath away fro Cannon and cor

overed what he can do when he goes into embination with other individual memthe slightest provocation. The Speaker regards this revolt against despotic rule as

# Apostle of New Womanhood.

Mrs. Booth claims the Salvation Arms Bismarck suffers much from physical pain.
He has long been afflicted with attacks of neuralgia of the face, and now they come battle on the same footing with men. But vhom she says:

> on a pug-nosed dog, which she carries in the great mannish pocket of her mannish at-tire. She wants to emancipate us, but the alike to the same higher plane.
> "I would like to take the dress and change it. I would have it made over for the children in the slums. Her be sleeves would clothe a whole family ragged little ones, and I would give some er other habiliments to the sex to which writes and the books she reads, the examples of disgusting realism which her mother would blush to see, and burn them in the fire with her cigarettes and her chewing gum. Then I would try to get her down to the Salvation Army Hall and emancipate her. If that did not work, I would prescribe for her a strong-willed husband, who would teach her all that is great and good and

# strong in the other sex.

Quay's Scheme. The McKinley forces in Washington are nore or less disturbed over the nat Senator Quay and others of the are out after the proxies of m ral of these proxies have already been secured by the Quay party, and fears heen aroused that the move covers a to control the organization of the St. Louis convention and pack the committee on cre-dentials. This proxy scheme is an old one with veterans on the national committee, and has often been used to se on the party machinery. The McKin people, having been forewarned, are add ng means to prevent friendly proxies etting into hostile hands, If any found their way into wrong quarters they can be withdrawn and relodged.

# For the Soldiers' Home.

Washington Special. If the President accepts the will appoint Thomas J. Henderson, of Illiof Gen. John C. Black, United States appointment of George H. Beale, of lediana, and bers. Steele and Franklin are on the at present. General Beale will successenden, of Maine, who wants to quit.

# The Passing of Flansgan.

He is fallen. Webster Managan has been urned down. The news from Texas leaves no hope that the command was here for will rouse to enthe Republican party in national conv embled at St. Louis next June. In he regular nor the contesting list of tates from the Lone Star State of Webster Flanagan appear.